

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

THE HOTTENTOTS

Have long used

BUCHU

FOR A VARIETY OF DISEASES.

It was borrowed from those rude practitioners by

ENGLISH AND DUTCH PHYSICIANS.

On whose recommendation it was employed in

Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder,

MORBID IRRITATION

OF THE BLADDER AND UTERUS.

For Female Weakness and

DEBILITY.

For Pruritus and Itching, Gonor-

DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND.

RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

And all cases requiring the aid of a diuretic acting

in its evacuation.

IT IS ALSO RECOMMENDED IN CASES OF

DYSPEPSIA.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

To cure these diseases, we must first take action

the kidneys, which are engaged in their various

functions. To neglect them, however slight may

be the attack, is sure to affect the health and

social powers.

OUR FLESH AND BLOOD

are supported from these sources.

PERSONS AT EVERY PERIOD OF LIFE.

From Infancy to Old Age.

In every state of health, are liable to be sub-

jected to these diseases.

THE CAUSES IN MANY INSTANCES ARE KNOWN.

The patient has, however, an admirable remedy

in

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

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Green street, between Third and Fourth.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1867.

WHAT IS NOMINATED IN THE BOND—

Various are the arguments brought forward

to show that the government has promised

to redeem the five-twenty in coin; but

all the arguments together do not

show it. It is not true.

The government has made no such

promise. The promise of the government

is contained in the law which authorized

the issuing of the bonds. And the law

contains no promise to redeem the bonds

in coin. On the contrary, it contains a

promise to pay the bonds in coin, there-

by reserving the right to pay the

principal in greenbacks, which it ex-

pressly makes "lawful money," and a legal

tender in payment of all debts, public

and private, within the United States,

except duties on imports and interest as

aforesaid. This is decisive. But this

is not all. The law authorizing the

issue of the five-twenty expressly stipu-

lates that both principal and interest

shall be paid in coin, placing, more-

over, the time of redemption at forty

years, and restricting the issue to two

hundred millions, whereas the time of

redemption of the five-twenties is only

twenty years, and the issue extended

to upwards of fifteen hundred mil-

lions. In the face of all this, to say

that the five-twenties are redeemable in

coin only, precisely as the five-forties are,

is to show contempt not merely for the

language of the laws but for the intelli-

gence of the law-makers; it is to vio-

lence to one's own common sense. It

is absurd.

The truth is, Congress very reluctantly

made even the interest of the five-twenty

payable in coin, the House by a majority

of thirty-nine refusing to entertain the

proposition when it was first introduced;

and if it had not been for the extraordi-

nary efforts of the New York bankers and

brokers who thereupon immediately be-

sieged all departments of the government,

the proposition never would have been

adopted. A proposition to make the

principal also payable in coin would have

been scouted by both Houses. This is the

truth of the parliamentary history.

The letter of Mr. Chase which is cir-

culating in this discussion merely expresses

his opinion as founded on the usage of the

government when only gold and silver

were a legal tender; but the law author-

izing the issue of five-twenties, besides

excluding gold for the principal by specifying

gold for the interest, makes green-

backs a legal tender before the issue is

struck away the foundation of the op-

inion. The opinion is consequently in

direct conflict with the law. And the leader

of the House of Representatives so de-

clared when the opinion was cited in the

House in 1864. He declared; and sup-

ported the declaration by a loud argu-

ment. The argument was unanswerable.

And no member undertook to answer it.

The letter is one that it is not becoming

Mr. Chase's letter is manifestly evasive and

uncandid. There is nothing in it; and we

do not suppose that it ever influenced in

the slightest degree a single capitalist in

the country or out of it. If it ever did,

the capitalist has only himself to blame

for, as we have seen, it is in flat oppo-

sition to the law which governs the case.

The law is the contract. And the law is

unquestionable. And the law is un-

derstandable. Such as any rate is no

doubt the fact.

Mr. Colfax evidently believes that the

most violent wing of the party will get

the nomination. And he evidently is re-

ferred to by that man. Hence his letter

to the House of Representatives is a dis-

missive. Hence this ebullition at Woot-

er. And hence the milk in his occa-sion-ally

generally. We do not think that his calcu-

lation is a shrewd one. Indeed, we think

that it is rather stupid. But that is nei-

ther here nor there. His calculation explains

his declaration. And that present we have

no further concern with it.

Since the revolution this country has

generally borrowed money. In doing

so, it has incurred a debt of four or five

hundred millions. These have always been

payable in gold and paid in gold. When

the government issued the five-twenties in

1862, it was under the impression that

the conclusion was irresistible that the

bond was redeemable, as formerly, in

MARK THIS! THIRD-PARTY MEN, AND

DEBTS. EVERYWHERE.—The New York

Journal of Commerce, in a lesson of

caution to the radicals, says: "In a close

political contest which occurred in this

State during the war, one party charged

the other with being in favor of secession,

and called on patriotic voters to defeat the

candidates thus marked as men who were

in favor of rebellion, and were doing all

in their power to defeat the government.

This was reiterated at every public oppor-

tunity, and in every form and variety of

language during the campaign, the issue

being distinctly made between the two as

"loyal and disloyal" to the national au-

thority. We protested at the time against

such a perversion of the truth, and cau-

tioned those who were using such

weapons against their opponents, of the

evil which would result from this

distinction in case the party so as-

sisted should chance to triumph. Within

the State the matter was well understood

as a party dodge; but persons at a dis-

tance might be misled by it, and draw in-

ferences from the result not all warranted

by the truth. The event justified our

warning. The United party triumphed, and

thus, if there were any truth in the

campaign speeches and documents issued

on this side, the entire government and

of this State passed into the hands of

"copperheads, secessionists, and traitors,"

whose anxiety and aim was how to

encourage the overthrow of the Constitu-

tion and laws of the country; while a ma-

jority of the local voters were in sym-

pathy with their efforts. This lesson is as

applicable to the local adversaries of the

Kentucky Democracy as to the local ad-

versaries of the New York Democracy.

Exactly as applicable.

In both cases, the vilifying charges were

the same, were equally groundless, and

were followed by the like results. The

adversaries of the Kentucky Democracy

see themselves in this representation as

in a mirror. The reflection, we think,

must cause at least the conservative part

of them to shrink back in self-dignity.

In the same representation patriots every-

where may see mirrored the exact charac-

ter of the charge of disloyalty against the

Kentucky Democracy. The character of

the charge is identical with that of the

charge against the New York De-

mocracy. The charge is simply a party

dodge. It is so understood here, and

should be so understood everywhere else.

It is merely a particular case of the gen-

eral cry of party malice against the

Democracy of the country.

We commend the above-quoted remarks

of the Journal of Commerce to the Third

party men and to patriots everywhere.

We especially commend them to our

neighbor of the Democracy.

Mr. Colfax seems to be outraging the

sense of propriety of his own friends in

Ohio. The Cincinnati Commercial of

Wednesday thus notices his speech at

Wooter yesterday: "We cannot al-

ways commend Mr. Colfax as a judicious

person. His speech at Wooter yesterday,

as reported by our special correspondent

at that town, was not discreet or in the

best taste. We do not see occasion for

the longings of Mr. Colfax. It is not be-

cause of the longings of Mr. Colfax. It is

because of the longings of Mr. Colfax. It

is because of the longings of Mr. Colfax.

The Commercial is too modest in protest-

ing that it does "see occasion for the

longings of Mr. Colfax." It is no doubt

clearly enough that his "longings" for

the Presidential nomination of his party

are the "occasions" of the "longings."

He rebukes. Such as any rate is no

doubt the fact.

Mr. Colfax evidently believes that the

most violent wing of the party will get

the nomination. And he evidently is re-

ferred to by that man. Hence his letter

to the House of Representatives is a dis-

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